1855MNRAS..16...45H

sured breadths of the dark space, the anomaly entirely disappeared.

In confirmation of Mr. Main's measures, he stated that he had received from the President, Mr. Johnson, some very recently-made measures, kindly undertaken at his request, which agree very closely with his own; and the announcement of this agreement elicited from the members present an expression of approbation.

A conversation on the subject afterwards followed, in which the President, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Hind, and Mr. De la Rue took part, and the general correctness of Mr. Main's conclusions seemed to be acquiesced in by all those gentlemen.

Elements of Atalanta. By M. Bruhns.

Epoch 1855, Nov. 0. Berlin M.T.

		°	′	″
M	....	341	22	48·1
π	....	40	42	12·7
☊	....	359	0	8·8
i	....	19	6	45·2
ϕ	....	17	5	3·5
μ	....	769″·261		
Log. a	....	0·442621		

These elements are calculated from the following three Berlin observations:

			M.T. Berlin.		R.A.		Decl.
			h m s		° ′ ″		° ′ ″
1855.	Oct. 12	..	10 33 3·9	..	343 50 32·0	..	6 48 49
	17	..	9 46 31·4	..	343 1 43·8	..	6 3 15·6
	23	..	7 4 27·4	..	342 21 43·8	..	5 6 16·4

Observations of Comet III. 1855, *taken with the* 8½-*inch Refractor of the Liverpool Observatory.* By John Hartnup, Esq.

	G.M.T.	Comet's R.A.	Log. $\frac{p}{P}$	N.P.D.	Log. $\frac{q}{P}$
1855.	h m s	h m s		° ′ ″	
Dec 2	11 57 9·5	7 4 11·13	−8·395	86 24 55·2	−9·8856
2	12 54 1·0	7 3 10·76	−8·210	86 24 19·7	−9·8828

Star of Comparison, Procyon.

Assumed mean place for Jan. 0, 1855.

$7^{h}\ 31^{m}\ 42^{s}{\cdot}51$ R.A. $84^{\circ}\ 24'\ 24''{\cdot}45$ N.P.D.

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M. Brorsen has communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the following note respecting the phenomenon accompanying the zodiacal light, alluded to in the *Monthly Notices* for November:—

"I have observed this phenomenon here, and also upon the island of Alsen in the duchy of Schleswig, during the last two years, and have given a detailed account of it in Dr. Jahn's *Weekly Conversations on Astronomy* for 1854. The observations, which essentially agree in both years, are the following:—The phenomenon is seen, not only about the time of the vernal equinox, but also during the period of the autumnal equinox, although undoubtedly it is more conspicuous in the earlier season of the year. The first faint traces of it are perceived in the month of February. It continues to increase in brightness and extent throughout the months of March, April, and the beginning of May. The fainter and less considerable phenomenon of autumn is visible during the months of September, October, and November. With respect to both phenomena, I have convinced myself by repeated observations, that the brightest part lies exactly opposite to the sun, so that the estimated point of most intense light falls decidedly within a degree of the point which is in opposition to the sun. The observations further indicate, that the phenomenon of spring connects itself with the western zodiacal light towards the middle of April by a faint streak of light, gradually increasing in brightness, which was not previously visible. But the phenomenon of autumn appears in the first half of November to extend along the ecliptic as far as the western horizon in the shape of a very faint and previously invisible zone of light, which gradually increases in brightness and in the breadth of its base, until at length it assumes the well-known aspect of the winter evening zodiacal light. From this time, however, till the beginning of March, its extremity remains almost stationary about the region of τ_1 and τ_2 *Arietis*. Both phenomena can be seen here distinctly every evening at the same season of the year, when the sky is clear, and the observed position of the heavens is moderately high; nay, they are even visible at the commencement of moonlight.

"*Senftenberg, Nov.* 13, 1855."

At the meeting of the Society there was exhibited a series of beautiful photographs of the moon, which were executed with the great refractor of the Cambridge Observatory, U.S.

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